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CHICAGO—Palmer Hotel.

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ST. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot

and Southern Hotel.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Biggs House and Ebbitt

Hotel.

TWENTY PAGES

The Sunday Journal has double the circula-

tion of any Sunday paper in Indiana.

Price five cents.

The polls in every precinct in the city

will be open at 6 o'clock A. M.

The accession of the New Yorker

Zeitung and New Yorker Herald to the

support of Fassett, in New York, insures

him a large German following.

An old attorney advised a young one

"when you have no case, argue the op-

posite side." The Sullivan organs have

done nothing else for some time past.

As a general thing political matters

are not editorially discussed in the Sun-

day Journal, but circumstances alter

cases, and with an important election so

near a few casual remarks bearing upon

it cannot be omitted.

An important thing to remember is to

use a blotter after you have stamped

your ticket on Tuesday. Then there

will be no danger of a blot that will

be classed as a "distinguishing mark" by

Democratic judges and cause the tickets

to be thrown out.

If you want to vote a straight Repub-

lican ticket stamp inside the eagle

square at the top of the ticket, and no-

where else. If you do not intend to

vote for every candidate on the Repub-

lican ticket do not stamp the eagle

square, but stamp only the little square

to the left of the name you wish to vote

for. Before folding ballot carefully use

blotter on every place stamped, then

fold so as to leave initials on the back

of the ticket on the outside after it is

folded.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press, a con-

servative and free-trade paper, has col-

lected reports from its correspondents

in Minnesota, North Dakota and South

Dakota which show that the market

value of farm lands in those States has

increased from 10 to 50 per cent. during

the last year. It is estimated that the

agricultural wealth of the three States

has been increased during the year

\$200,000,000. In view of these facts the

New York Sun says:

The Pioneer Press correspondents are

right in their figures, the much-busied

farmer is better off than most business men.

There can be no particular use, then, for

the Farmers' Alliance in the Northwest,

and the caterwauling of certain cranks

about the condition and prospects of agri-

culture needs to be cut off.

The danger to tax-payers under the

present law is an increase of the levy.

The high valuation is likely to be per-

manent, while the reduction in the levy

will only be temporary. When it was

proposed to make the city levy 60 cents

the News protested against it and in-

sisted that 65 cents was low enough,

and, if anything, too low. The fact

that the present levy is 60 cents is no

assurance that it will remain so. The

tendency is always toward increased

taxation. The limit is still 90 cents, and

the chances are it will be reached again

before long. A levy of 90 cents on the

present high valuation would be fear-

ful, but this is what tax-payers have to

contemplate. The present law is a con-

tinual menace.

Mex interested in the live stock in-

dustry, and, incidentally, in the official

appointments to be made by the world's

fair commission, are much disturbed by

the possibility that Mrs. Meredith, of

Indiana, will secure the position of man-

ager of that department. A number of

them who met in St. Louis, on Friday,

manifested resentment over the circum-

stance that she was urging her claims

husband is physically, intellectually and morally a wreck on account of said treatment. If every physician had to pay damages for the morphine victims he has made the profession would be out a very large sum. There are thousands of victims of the morphine habit in this country today who have been made so by the prescription and practice of physicians. Resorted to at first to alleviate pain, with perhaps some degree of justification, it is continued as a matter of convenience and comfort until in a short time the patient is shooting Niagara, the foredoomed victim of a habit that makes him worse than a living corpse. In very many instances the physician foresees the result, but has not moral courage enough to stop his dangerous practice or warn the victim in time. Often he becomes a weak and willing partner in accomplishing the patient's ruin. The country is full of the wrecks of men and women made through this pernicious habit. There ought to be a stringent law in every State in the Union holding physicians responsible for the results in such cases.

CAMPAIGN METHODS CONTRASTED.

It behoves every good citizen of Indianapolis, before casting his vote Tuesday morning, to calmly and dispassionately review the character of the two opposing campaigns that have been made upon either side.

First let us consider the Republican argument. Upon Aug. 1 the finest body of men that ever gathered in a municipal convention met at the Grand Opera-house. The list of delegates embraced the intelligence, the dignity, the worth of not only the party, but the citizenship of Indianapolis. The convention realized thoroughly the high purpose of its being, and went deliberately to work to put in the field a ticket reflecting the sentiment of the people in favor of a clean, progressive, intelligent management of city affairs, a ticket bearing such names as Herod, Smith, Wright, Jameson, Dean, Hicks, McCrea, Sweetland and Reichwein.

With this ticket in the field, the Republicans began a systematic and legitimate attack all along the line upon the mistakes, the failures and the wrong-doing of the Sullivan administration, before the people for re-election. The Republicans have criticized the method of ordering street improvements where not wanted and ignoring petitions for them where wanted. They have criticized the arbitrary conduct of the Board of Public Works toward citizens who came before it. They have attacked the wide-open policy of the Board of Public Safety, under which the gambling houses are never molested and the saloons are permitted to do business on Sunday and after 11 o'clock at night.

They have attacked the increase of taxation, and shown that most of the increase under Democratic rule will be absorbed in salaries of officers and pay-rolls of firemen, police, janitors and other regular employees. They have exposed the workings of the city engineer's office, where an increase from a little over \$3,000 to over \$17,000 is made in expense, while the largely increased force is occupied a great deal of the time in doing private work, for which the city gets nothing, not even a deduction in the pay of the men whose time is thus lost to it. They have exposed one violation of the charter after another as they came up, more than a dozen in all, chief of which were the grab of illegally excessive salaries by the administration and the overdraw of one fund and transfer of money to it from another in order to straighten up the books, which were kept sealed to the public for more than two weeks while it was being done. They have attacked the failure to light the whole city with electricity and the illegal "arrangement" by which the city is now paying \$105 per lamp for electric lights where it formerly paid but \$60. They have attacked the estimates and appropriations as extravagant. They have criticized the refusal to encourage street-railway competition, they have attacked the refusal to compel the gas companies to extend their mains and make connections, and they have exposed and nipped in the bud an incipient scheme to raise gas rates. Last, but not least important, they have attacked the avowed effort to bring the public schools under the control of the municipal government and make them subject to political influences. The Journal submits that these are all legitimate, sensible issues, appealing to the business sense, the intelligent reason of voters. Matters of a personal nature concerning opposing candidates have been presented to both the Republican committee and the Journal. They have been declined with thanks. The Republicans have not been making that kind of a campaign.

Now for the Democratic argument. It started out with an attack upon the Denny administration, with statements which were readily proven false by Mr. Denny. Then, as soon as the Republican ticket was nominated it began a campaign of personal abuse and misrepresentation of the action and utterances of the head of the ticket. To the Republican attack, for the most part, no defense has been offered, except as to the grab of salaries, if railing at the men who compelled the return of these salaries to the treasury can be called a defense. It is possible that the "you're another" cry raised when the scheme to increase gas rates was exposed may also be considered a defense. After remaining upon the defensive until two weeks ago, the Democratic management fled to the desperate resort of making false and foul personal charges against the head of the Republican ticket, most of which were dug up and distorted out of shape by Judge Ayres, the close friend of the head of the Democratic ticket. All that were worth noticing were promptly met and shown to be untrue. Finding this contemptible warfare ineffective, the last desperate effort to create a diversion came in the bold effort to stampede the Republicans by trying to convince them that Coy had joined their party. The idea was too preposterous to be believed, and the Republicans stopped in their attack only

long enough to show that this was a scheme to which Coy was a party.

Such has been the character of the campaign. Let thinking citizens ponder it well, while bearing in mind that the Democratic campaign has been largely conducted by the News, which endorsed the Democratic ticket before the Republican was nominated. Let them consider these things well, reason them out carefully, and then determine upon which side they stand.

OUR PRESIDENTS AND THE PRESS.

In an article in the current Century on "The Press and Public Men," the experienced Washington correspondent, Gen. H. V. Boynton, reviews the relations of the press to the various administrations during the last quarter of a century. He gives high praise to Mr. Lincoln for his appreciation of the advantages of the press and for his confidence in its patriotism and discretion. While great care was exercised over the matters made public and restraints were necessarily imposed, the policy of his administration was generally made known in advance to those whose trustworthiness had been proved, in order that the public might be prepared for what lay in the future. Often undecided questions were placed before the public in order that the administration might be aware of the sentiment of the people as a guide to his final action. President Johnson treated the press with consideration, and, having no definite policy, there was no attempt to conceal anything. President Grant made enemies of the newspapers by his unfriendly treatment of their representatives at Washington. Of Hayes General Boynton says there never has been a President more willing to furnish information upon questions of public policy and upon matters which he designed to communicate to Congress than he. General Garfield did not live long enough to give indication of what his course would be in this matter. President Arthur was always accessible, and his relations with newspaper representatives were in many instances extremely friendly. President Cleveland was dignified and courteous. Of President Harrison he says:

It is emphatically true that he has suffered seriously from his reluctance to have the prominent and influential part which he has exercised in the public affairs from the first days of his administration made known through the press. While no question of general policy, but in the matter of Congress since he took the oath of office in which he has not taken personal and active interest, and in which he has not been significantly influential in shaping results, this fact, throughout the first two years of his administration, was known to few, and that only through the press. Hence it resulted that, until a very recent date, the longest and widest-spread impression in the country—an impression which disatisfied public men have not been slow to encourage—that President Harrison simply sat in the White House, ready to receive the routine duties of an executive, without much further effort in the direction of original and active management. It is upon these grave questions of national concern which have been so numerous throughout his administration, that a wide-spread impression, shared so widely by the press of the country, has not resulted from any reticence on his part in talking with his representatives, and such as he has learned to trust invariably find him a free talker upon all questions of public policy. It has arisen from the undue reluctance which he has exhibited from the first to have his own part in public affairs made the subject of free discussion. Of late there has been a wholesome change in this respect, which has resulted at once in its becoming generally known that in every prominent question of party policy President Harrison has been from the beginning an active and intelligent promoter of the results that have been attained."

This testimony of General Boynton represents the character of President Harrison as it is understood by those who have known him in other relations of life and have found him a man of decision and of action, but of such reticence and modesty that his part in important public movements might easily escape attention and the credit be monopolized by more self-assertive men. General Boynton is in a position to know whereof he speaks, being acquainted with the innermost workings of all the departments of the government. The people who knew General Harrison of old have known that he was not a mere routine official, but was a President in reality—a President with a fixed policy and ability to carry it out. The public, as General Boynton says, is becoming acquainted with these facts, and it is a matter of gratification to his admirers that justice is being measured out to him. It has come slowly, and is not yet full and free, for the statesmanship and capacity of the President are not yet fairly realized by all as they will be.

The polls at every precinct in the city will be open at 6 o'clock A. M.

IS IT A DISGRACE TO BE A JEW?

Mr. R. J. Abrams, Democratic candidate for city clerk, evidently thinks so, for he has attempted to strengthen himself before the community and win votes by announcing that he is not a Jew.

Whether the question is regarded from the stand-point of nationality or religion it is no disgrace to be a Jew. As a distinct nationality the Hebrew race is one of the oldest of which we have any account, and its place in history has been unique and honorable. No other chapter in the history of the human race is more picturesque and extraordinary than that which relates to the wonderful manner in which the Hebrew race has been held together and led through the mazes of the world's history from one degree of advancement to another. Kings and kingdoms have been forgotten and dynasties have passed away, but the Jewish people have maintained their distinct nationality and their unique position among men through all the changes. And what a race it has been in its product of noble men and women! The centuries are illuminated with its contributions to the ranks of science, learning, art and literature. Savants, authors, soldiers and philanthropists in great numbers are among its contributions to the history of the world's progress. Yet R. J. Abrams, Democratic candidate for city clerk, tries to win votes by publicly denying that he is a Jew.

The Hebrew religion is the most ancient in human history. As a form of

faith it commends itself most strongly to persons of devout and intellectual natures. In simplicity and grandeur it is not surpassed, if equaled, by any other phase of religious belief. It was the light of the world when a large part of the world was enveloped in the darkness of heathenism. In its adaptability to modern society it is fully abreast with other religions. The practical charities of the Hebrew church are unsurpassed by those of any other denomination. Its orphan asylums, hospitals, homes for the poor and aged and other benevolent institutions are among the best. There are few Jewish beggars, few Jewish criminals, and scarcely ever a Jewish divorce. The domestic life of the Jews is peculiarly beautiful, a result largely of their religion. There is no better citizen than a religious Jew. Yet R. J. Abrams, the Democratic candidate for city clerk, thinks to increase his popularity by publicly announcing that he is not a Jew. Every Hebrew in the city should work till the polls close to compass his defeat.

The polls at every precinct in the city will be open at 6 o'clock A. M.

A VIADUCT GIVEN AWAY.

Mayor Sullivan is responsible for a serious depreciation in the value of property immediately south of the Union Station. When he came into office there was a contract with the Union Railway Company for the construction of a viaduct on the alley between Meridian and Pennsylvania streets, east of the station. The city had made valuable concessions to the company, in return for which the company had agreed to construct a viaduct at the point named which would give free communication between those parts of the city lying immediately north of the station and those lying immediately south of it. When Mayor Sullivan came in the company immediately began to scheme to get out of this contract. For reasons of its own it did not want a viaduct at the place agreed upon, and to get out of constructing it proposed to build one on Virginia avenue. A viaduct is needed on Virginia avenue, but it was not necessary to surrender the other in order to get that. The city should have had both, and could have had them if Mayor Sullivan had done his duty. There was ample power under the law to compel the railway company to build both viaducts, the one on Virginia avenue as well as that between Meridian and Pennsylvania streets. But the company actually succeeded in making Mayor Sullivan believe that he was gaining a victory in substituting the Virginia-avenue viaduct for the other, when they knew perfectly well that they could be required to build both. The releasing of their contract to build the viaduct first agreed upon was a distinct give-away, a triumph for the company and a surrender for the city. The result is that the entire neighborhood south of the Union Station is cut off from direct communication with the North Side. On this account all property in that vicinity has depreciated in value and suits for damages are now pending against the city. Mayor Sullivan's connection with the matter shows that he is neither a good lawyer nor a good business man. He was completely outgeneraled and outwitted by the railway company, and the people are the sufferers.

The polls at every precinct in the city will be open at 6 o'clock A. M.

We call attention to the remarkable increase in the number of small advertisements in the Sunday Journal. These advertisements come from all classes of people and represent a wide diversity of interests. The steady flow with which they are setting towards the Sunday Journal shows the popular appreciation of a good advertising medium. The immense increase in the circulation of the Journal since its reduction of price, among the class of people that advertisers desire to reach, is proving a great magnet to this class of business. These small advertisements have been pouring in on the Journal at a very rapid rate of late. They are very suggestive and very interesting.

A Racing Association for Indianapolis, Indianapolis should have a race-track. The State is hardly second to Kentucky in the production of the horses, and more attention is given each year to the raising of blooded stock. Particular interest is taken in the development of speed, and even if the horses are unknown to the public, a crowd is always attracted by an exhibition of their paces. It is well enough for Richmond and Rushville, Cambridge City and Terre Haute, to have their tracks, but those towns should not be allowed to monopolize the race. However convenient those places may be for local horsemen, Indianapolis is the central point for the State, and a good track here, under the management of a wide-awake association, would draw a greater attendance from every direction than the smaller towns can possibly do. Once established, too, such an association could, by reason of the location, secure the presence of the most celebrated horses. There is plenty of land in the neighborhood of the city admirably adapted for a track. Here and in the vicinity are men enough directly and indirectly interested in horseflesh to form the nucleus of a flourishing association, and any further membership needed should be supplied by those persons desirous of adding to the city's attractions. A good race-track, under proper management, is an attraction and a desirable thing, and Indianapolis should not be another year without it.

A NEW YORK bride refuses to live with her husband since she has learned that he has a glass eye, and an Indianapolis man acknowledges that he left his wife because she cut her hair short. Some people are hard to suit. As likely as not, if the New York husband had two good eyes the wife would complain that he was too observing, and there is no certainty that the Indianapolis man would be happy if his helpmeet were the longest store hair in market. This is a weary world at best.

BENJAMIN S. FAIRER, one of Indiana's favorite poets, and a prose writer of reputation, is preparing to issue a small volume entitled "Hoosier Hards and Other Poems." It will include an estimate of Hoosier singers. "The Building of the Monument," "The Poet," "The Plodder," "Caco Bay," "That Rare Old Lang," "The Democracy of Toil," "The Land of First Love," and

others of the writer's latest productions, but nothing that has ever before appeared in any collection of his poems and will contain a good portrait of the author. The volume will be ready for delivery in ample time for the holidays of 1891.

Mrs. S. S. HARBELL, secretary of the educational committee of the State commission of the world's fair, has elaborated a plan by which to interest the school children in the coming Columbian exposition, and to secure their aid and co-operation in making a creditable display of Indiana's school work. She proposes, as a feature of this plan, that each pupil in the State shall be asked to contribute 1 cent, and each teacher 5 cents. The plan in detail is this:

The fourth Friday in November, 1891, and the 11th day of February, Washington's birthday day, 1892, are to be set apart as exposition days, on which a programme of patriotic, historical and scientific studies is to be rendered by the school. For the first exposition day it is suggested that the school take the study of the life of Columbus, his voyages and discoveries, and patriotic songs, recitations and facts by pupils and teacher relating to the Columbian exposition.

For the second day let the exercises be of much the same character, historically treating of the war of independence and progress of the Nation. On the 11th day of February, Washington's birthday, let the money collected be turned over to the treasurer of the educational committee of the commission, and the Columbian exhibit only, and will be duly credited to the school children and teachers of the State. By this manner of concerted action Indiana will be placed in a position to maintain her merited place as a State of the future, and will be able to compete with her sister States in Philadelphia in the exposition of 1876.

The plan, which is endorsed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Board of Education of the State, is a good one, and will doubtless be generally carried out.

ALTHOUGH Kate Field is a native of New England and at present a resident of Washington she does not consider it necessary to belittle the West. Speaking of some of the architecture of Minneapolis and St. Paul she says that, excellent as many exterior features, they fail to tell of the rare art treasures within. She mentions more than one gallery of unusual excellence, and declares that it is time to stop calling the West "wild and woolly." "Ask New York art-dealers," she says, "where they send their best paintings, and they answer, 'To the West!' I but mentioned the National Art Congress to be held in Washington next winter. When Mr. Walker, owner of a private gallery in Minneapolis, offered his best American picture for our loan exhibit, and another art lover promised \$1,000 to the expense fund. If this is being wild and woolly I wish the disease were catching."

In reply to the accustomed sneer against J. Sloat Fassett of "parting his name in the middle" Mr. G. Whittaker Jones writes to the New York Tribune:

I write my name as Mr. Fassett writes his, and I thoroughly tired of being accused of parting it in the middle. He is put in the middle when an equal amount of it is placed on either side of the other. The middle is the middle. If a flower is parted in the middle, the P stands for the part, and the flower is the part on the other side. Now take the name of J. Sloat Fassett. Where is the part? On the side, of course. It is that period after the initial J.

As an exegesis on the subject of parting names in the middle this is neatly put.

Mr. MELBOURN was a crank, but he knows enough to come in for \$500 when it rains.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

No Idle Threat.

"You are bigger than I am," remarked the hammer to the lump of coal, "but I think I can do you up in grate ash."

All at All.

At about this time he lays his ear to the foot of Parnassus may hear murmurs of "Ruth—truth—truth—truth—truth" from the overworked machine poets preparing their odes to that baby.

As to Texas.

"Oh, I tell you, the third party is getting there. Now, in Texas, which is normally Democratic by—"

"Normally? Why, man, Texas is so Democratic that it is absolutely absurd."

Sorry He Asked.

He-You are a puzzle indeed. Your letters—do you not understand—asked to see, in every line, yet when I am with you, you seem so ab—dit—What is it?

She—I do not know. I suppose that when you are away you become more or less idealized, as it were.

BREAKFAST-TABLE CHAT.

The Duchess of Fife is frequently seen in the streets of Brighton with her baby, Lady Victoria Duff, actually in the arms.

WYNDHAM SCOTT, one of the greatest generals America has ever produced, is honored by no monument worthy the name.

REV. FLORENCE KOLLOCK, of Illinois, has not been absent from her pulpit on account of sickness during a pastorate of six years.

The Chateau de Malmaison, where Bonaparte left his beautiful and beloved empress for the princess whom the French call the bonne bourgeoisie Marie Louise, is to be sold.

An English lady of high medical rank, L. R. Cooke, has just set out for Seoul, the capital of the Corea, to open a hospital for women and children in connection with the missionary station there.

ANOTHER like Rembrandt has been purchased for the Royal Gallery at the Hague. It was signed, and is dated 1657, and is believed to be a portrait of the painter's mother, Adriaen Harmenstoon.

LIEUTENANT MAXWELL, of the army, thinks that the Dakota climate adds to one's stature. Although supposed to have attained his full height, he has grown three and a half inches in a little more than a year.

MISS HARRIET FULMER, daughter of the sleeping-car millionaire, has become engaged to Frank J. Carroll, of San Francisco, and the marriage will come off in the early spring. Her dot will be a six figure affair.

MR. FRANCES WOODRING is superintending a coal mine in Ashland, Pa., having occupied the position since the death of her husband several years ago. She is popular with the miners, who number 180, and was appointed superintendent by the miners' association, and has been successful in her work.

EMPEROR WILLIAM has a problem now to face more perplexing than that of the Bismarck dismissal from service. The German ladies who desire to ride on equestrian in the public ways and have been forbidden by the police have now appealed to the Emperor, knowing his love for displaying his superior judgment.

Mrs. WINDOM, who is in deep mourning, was recently represented, quite inaccurately,